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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/526,192	03/15/2000	Motoki Kato	450100-02056	9413
20999	7590	07/20/2004	EXAMINER	
FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG 745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL. NEW YORK, NY 10151			TRAN, THAI Q	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2616	
DATE MAILED: 07/20/2004				

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/526,192	KATO, MOTOKI 	
Examiner	Art Unit		
Thai Tran	2615		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 June 2004.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-78 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-78 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>5</u> .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on June 01, 2004 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed June 01, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In re pages 20-21, applicant argues, with respect to claims 1, 6, 11, 18 and 30, that Cornog et al does not address the placement of random access point information for lists of multiple program Ids in a single table.

In response, the examiner respectfully disagrees. It is noted that claims 1, 6, 11, 18 and 30 recite "a transport stream that includes a plurality of packetized video data streams", "detecting at least one random-access point of each of said plurality of packetized video data streams", and "creating a data base including a table of addresses of said random access point for each of said packet identification information". Cornog et al discloses the claimed "a transport stream that includes a plurality of packetized video data streams" in col. 3, lines 15-58 (MPEG-2 having Packetized Elementary Steams (PES)), the claimed "detecting at least one random-access point of each of said plurality of packetized video

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data streams" in col. 5, lines 14-27 and col. 6, lines 8-39 (creating the index table shown in Figs. 2A-2B), and the claimed "creating a data base including a table of addresses of said random access point for each of said packet identification information" in col. 5, lines 14-27 and col. 6, lines 8-39 (creating the index table shown in Figs. 2A-2B). Thus, Cornog et al discloses all the claimed limitations of claims 1, 6, 11, 18 and 30.

In re page 21, applicant states that claims 25-29 are allowable for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1.

In response, as discussed above, Cornog et al discloses all the claimed limitations of claim 1.

In re pages 21-22, applicant states that claims 35-78 are allowable for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1.

In response, as discussed above, Cornog et al discloses all the claimed limitations of claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 30-34 and 67-72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because claims 30-34 and 67-72 are directed to a recording medium for storing non-functional descriptive material. Data structures not claimed as embodied in computer-readable media are descriptive material per se and are not statutory because they are neither physical "things" nor statutory processes. See, e.g.,

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Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1361, 31 USPQ2d at 1760 (claim to a data structure per se held nonstatutory) and merely claiming nonfunctional descriptive material stored in a computer-readable medium does not make it statutory. See MPEP 2106, IV, B, 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1-24 and 30-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cornog et al (US 6,337,880 B1) as set forth in paragraph #3 of the Final Office Action mailed June 8, 2004.

Regarding claim 1, Cornog et al discloses a recording apparatus (Fig. 1 and col. 7, lines 50-63) for recording video data acquired from a transport stream that includes a plurality of packetized video data streams of a predefined format, each having packet identification information, said recording apparatus comprising:

detecting means (col. 4, lines 1-22) for detecting at least one random-access point of said plurality of packetized video data streams of said predefined format;

analyzing means (col. 5, lines 14-27) for obtaining an address of each of said random-access point and for distinguishing packets having said random-access point in accordance with packet identification information included in said plurality of packetized video data streams of said predefined format;

data-base creation means (col. 5, lines 14-27) for creating a data base including a table of address of said random access point for each of said packet identification information, whereby lists of random-access points in the table corresponding to different packetized video data streams are distinguished from each other by the packet identification information; and

recording means (col. 7, lines 50-63) for recording said data base separately from said video data on a recording medium.

Regarding claim 2, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said detection means detects said at least one random-access point according to a video sequence_header_code in each data stream of said video data (col. 3, lines 30-37).

Regarding claim 3, Cornog et al discloses the claimed extracting means (time codes disclosed in col. 7, lines 50-59) for extracting playback time information from each of said plurality of packetized video data streams; and wherein said data-base creation means (Figs. 2A-2B, col. 5, line 21 to col. 6, line 39 and col. 7, lines 50-59).

Regarding claim 4, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said analyzing means distinguishes programs according to a program map table (col. 3, lines 52-54).

Regarding claim 5, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said data base creation means creates a data base for each of a plurality of video versions of a particular video program (fast forward and fast reverse disclosed in col. 7, lines 50-63).

Method claims 6-10 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in apparatus claims 1-5 above.

Regarding claim 11, Cornog et al discloses a reproducing apparatus (Fig. 1 and col. 7, lines 50-63) for reproducing video data from a transport stream recorded on a recording medium, said transport stream comprising a plurality of packetized video data streams of a predefined format, each having packet identification information, and a random-access information table including a table of addresses of random-access points for each of said packet identification information, stored on said recording medium corresponding to each of said plurality of video programs of said predefined format, whereby lists of random access points in the table corresponding to different packetized video data streams are distinguished from each other by said packet identification information comprising:

reproducing means (col. 7, lines 50-63) for reproducing from said recording medium a plurality of said video programs of said predefined format and said corresponding random-access information table; and

control means (col. 7, lines 50-63) for controlling, according to said random-access information table, an access point during a random-access playback operation of each of said plurality of packetized data streams.

Regarding claim 12, Cornog et al discloses the claimed selecting means (col. 3, lines 27-47) for selecting one or more of said plurality of video programs from video programs included in said video data.

Regarding claim 13, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said random-access information table is stored on said recording medium as a file separately from said video data (col. 7, lines 50-63).

Regarding claim 14, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said addresses are indicative of an address of said recording medium corresponding to said one or more random-access points (Figs. 2A-2B, col. 5, line 21 to col. 6, line 39 and col. 7, lines 50-59).

Regarding claim 15, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said addresses include time stamp information indicative of a playback time corresponding to each of said random-access points (time codes disclosed in col. 7, lines 55-59).

Regarding claim 16, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said transport stream is defined by an MPEG standard (col. 3, lines 27-30).

Regarding claim 17, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein addresses are formed for each of a plurality of versions of a video program (fast forward and fast reverse disclosed in col. 7, lines 50-63).

Method claims 18-24 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in apparatus claims 11-17 above.

Recording medium claims 30-34 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in apparatus claims 1-5 above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 25-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cornog et al (US 6,337,880 B1) as set forth in paragraph #5 of the Final Office Action mailed June 8, 2004.

Regarding claim 25, Cornog et al discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claim 1 above except for providing that these steps are performed by a computer program.

Cornog et al also teaches that computer which inherently has computer program can be used for editing video signal (col. 1, lines 13-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the computer program as taught by Cornog et al into the editing system disclosed in col. 7, lines 50-59 of Cornog et al in order to facilitate the editing process.

Regarding claim 26, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said detection means detects said at least one random-access point according to a video sequence_header_code in each data stream of said video data (col. 3, lines 30-37).

Regarding claim 27, Cornog et al discloses the claimed extracting means (time codes disclosed in col. 7, lines 50-59) for extracting playback time information from each of said a plurality of packetized video data streams; and wherein said data-base creation means (Figs. 2A-2B, col. 5, line 21 to col. 6, line 39 and col. 7, lines 50-59).

Regarding claim 28, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said analyzing means distinguishes programs according to a program map table (col. 3, lines 52-54).

Regarding claim 29, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein a data base is created for each of a plurality of video versions of a particular video program (fast forward and fast reverse disclosed in col. 7, lines 50-63).

9. Claims 35-78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saeijs et al ('581) in view of Cornog et al (US 6,337,880 B1) as set forth in paragraph #6 of the Final Office Action mailed June 8, 2004.

Regarding claim 35, Saeijs et al discloses an apparatus (Figs. 18-19) for recording on a recording medium video data acquired from a transport stream that includes a plurality of multiplexed video programs, each having packet identification information, comprising:

distinguishing means (col. 23, lines 4-13) for distinguishing each of said plurality of said video programs. However, Saeijs et al does not specifically discloses detecting means for detecting one or more random-access points of each of said plurality of video programs of said video data of said predefined format; analyzing means for obtaining an address of each of said random-access

points in said video data and for distinguishing packets having said random-access point in accordance with said packet identification information included in said one or more video programs of said predefined format; generating means for generating a table of addresses of said random-access points for each of said packet identification information, whereby lists of random-access points in the table corresponding to different packetized video data streams are distinguished from each other by the packet identification information; and recording means for recording said video data and said random-access information on said recording medium.

Cornog et al teaches an apparatus for indexing for motion video that is compressed using interframe and intraframe techniques having detecting means (col. 4, lines 1-22) for detecting one or more random-access points of each of said plurality of video programs of said video data of said predefined format; analyzing means (col. 5, lines 14-27) means for obtaining an address of each of said random-access points in said video data and for distinguishing packets having said random-access point in accordance with said packet identification information included in said one or more video programs of said predefined format; data-base creation means (col. 5, lines 14-27) for generating a table of addresses of said random-access points for each of said packet identification information, whereby lists of random-access points in the table corresponding to different packetized video data streams are distinguished from each other by the packet identification information; and recoding means (col. 7, lines 50-63) for recording said data base separately from said video data on a recording medium

for decoding and display at appropriate points in the compressed bitstream to enable random access to each intraframe compressed image.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the capability of indexing motion video that is compressed using interframe and intraframe techniques as taught by Cornog et al into Saeijs et al's system in order to reduce the time in accessing the desired video signal by using random access of Cornog et al.

Regarding claim 36, Cornog et al also discloses means for generating a file that includes said random-access information table separately from a file that includes said video data (col. 7, lines 50-63).

Regarding claim 37, Cornog et al discloses the claimed selecting means (col. 7, lines 50-63) for selecting one or more of said video programs from said video programs included in said video data for playback.

Regarding claim 38, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said address information includes address information indicative of an address on said recording medium corresponding to one of said random-access points (col. 7, lines 50-63).

Regarding claim 39, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said address information includes a time tamp indicative of a recording time corresponding to at least one of said random-access points (time codes disclosed in col. 7, lines 50-63).

Regarding claim 40, Saeijs et al and Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said transport stream is defined by an MPEG standard (col. 21, lines 20-26 of Saeijs et al and col. 5, lines 14-20 of Cornog et al).

Regarding claim 41, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said detecting means detects each of said random-access points according to a corresponding random-access indicator included in a header of each of said plurality of video programs making up said video data (col. 3, lines 27-47).

Regarding claim 42, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said distinguishing means distinguishes each of said video programs according to said packet identification information included in said video data and a program map table included in said video data (col. 3, lines 48-58).

Regarding claim 43, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said distinguishing means further comprises version distinguishing means (col. 7, lines 50-63) for distinguishing a plurality of version of at least one of said plurality of multiplexed video programs from each other; and wherein said generating means generating a random-access information for each said version (Figs. 2A-2B, col. 5, line 21 to col. 6, line 39 and col. 7, lines 50-63).

Method claims 44-52 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in apparatus claims 35-43 above.

Regarding claim 53, the combination of Saeijs et al and Cornog et al discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claim 35 above and, additionally, Cornog et al discloses the claimed reproducing means (col. 7, lines 50-63) for reproducing from said recording medium one or more of said video

programs and said corresponding random-access information; and control means (col. 7, lines 50-63) for controlling, according to said random-access information, an access point during a random-access playback operation.

Regarding claim 54, Cornog et al discloses the claimed selecting means (col. 3, lines 27-47) for selecting one or more of said video programs from video programs included in said video data.

Regarding claim 55, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said random-access information tables is stored on said recording medium as a file separately from said video data (col. 7, lines 50-63).

Regarding claim 56, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said addresses are indicative of an address of said recording medium corresponding to said one or more random-access points (Figs. 2A-2B, col. 5, line 21 to col. 6, line 39 and col. 7, lines 50-59).

Regarding claim 57, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said addresses include time stamp information indicative of a playback time corresponding to each of said random-access points (time codes disclosed in col. 7, lines 55-59).

Regarding claim 58, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said transport stream is defined by an MPEG standard (col. 3, lines 27-30).

Regarding claim 59, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein addresses are formed for each of a plurality of versions of a video program (fast forward and fast reverse disclosed in col. 7, lines 50-63).

Method claims 60-66 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in apparatus claims 53-59 above.

Recording medium claims 67-72 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claims 53 and 55-59 above and.

Regarding claim 73, the combination of Saeijs et al and Cornog et al discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claim 35 above except for providing that these steps are performed by a computer program.

Cornog et al also teaches that computer which inherently has computer program can be used for editing video signal (col. 1, lines 13-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the computer program as taught by Cornog et al into the editing system disclosed in col. 7, lines 50-59 of Cornog et al in order to facilitate the editing process.

Regarding claim 74, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said random-access information is stored on said recording medium as a file separately from said video data (col. 7, lines 50-63).

Regarding claim 75, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said addresses are indicative of an address of said recording medium corresponding to said one or more random-access points (Figs. 2A-2B, col. 5, line 21 to col. 6, line 39 and col. 7, lines 50-59).

Regarding claim 76, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said addresses include time stamp information indicative of a playback time

corresponding to each of said random-access points (time codes disclosed in col. 7, lines 55-59).

Regarding claim 77, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein said transport stream is defined by an MPEG standard (col. 3, lines 27-30).

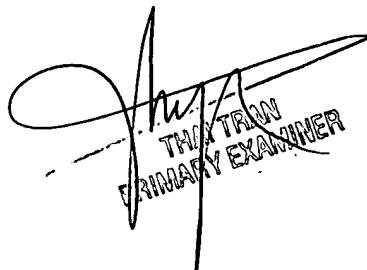
Regarding claim 78, Cornog et al discloses the claimed wherein addresses are formed for each of a plurality of versions of a video program (fast forward and fast reverse disclosed in col. 7, lines 50-63).

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thai Tran whose telephone number is (703) 305-4725. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. to Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TTQ



THAI TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

A handwritten signature of "THAI TRAN" is written over a stylized, slanted line. Below the signature, the words "PRIMARY EXAMINER" are printed vertically.